creed, to administer the laws of our State

People of Massachusetts, the Legislature, and

the Governor, have a right to theirs. If his

conscience bind him, as a United States Com-

nissioner, to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act,

he could find no fault with the Legislature and

Governor, if their consciences should forbid

them to allow him to act as a State Judge.

ture on this point, and allows the Judge so to

act, shows that he concurs rather with him

than with them, in relation to the matter in

controversy. He should be manly enough to

state the real reason for his conduct, and not

resort to a disingenuous argument in justifica-

gitive Slave Act unconstitutional and edious

should treat it accordingly. The People of

Massachusetts so regard it. Let them make

its administration odious, so odious, that no

allowed to hold the office of a State Judge,

who will accept an appointment from the Fed

eral Government, binding him, in his judgmen

to administer that Act. If he will act as the

case where the People of the State solemnly

believe it has usurped authority at the expense

of State rights, let him look to his employed

for his reward, not to them. Let their honor

and offices be reserved for those whose views

accord with their own on the fundamental prin-

ciples of civil liberty. We do not advocate

anarchy or disunion; but the rights of the

States against Federal usurpation. Where

tify armed resistance, still, let it be resisted by

indignant protest, by the withholding of all

aid in making it effectual, and by excluding

from State preferment any citizen of the State

The principle we urge is not manufactured

tions of the State Governments to the Federal

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The St. Louis Intelligencer announces the ar

rival of G. S. PARK in that city, on his way to Illinois, where, it is said, he intends to reside

struction of his office, as some of the papers re-

nominated Mr. Atchison for the Presidency

and Senator Toucey for the Vice Presidency

A telegraphic despatch received in St. Louis

May 9th, announces that the mob-meeting call-

ed to take measures to avenge the death of

disposition was evinced to hang McCrea, but

The same despatch announces that cholers

The world at large has regarded the destruction

meeting at Weston on the 28th of April, and

"The first battle in Kansas has been fought

"The work is not yet completed. Kansas and

"The first Legislature in Kansas will lay the

foundation for purging Kansas, and it becomes the people of Missouri to set about cleaning her own borders. Free-Soilers and Abolitionists

are not entitled to any place or respect in Missouri, and should, will, and must, be wholly exterminated. * * * Honorable warfare with

an honorable foe, is our motto; but against the

thieves, robbers, and murderers, about whom

have no dealings with them of any kind, and

they will soon learn by sad experience that we

can do better without them than they can with out us. * * *

"Our Parkville friends have put the ball

(Mo.) "LUMINARY."-The St. Louis Republi-

"This gentleman called to see us vesterday.

Park was notified to leave within a given time.

Not wishing to incur the resentment of the
people who had thus treated him, and who, he

people who had thus treated him, and who, he says, were not citizens of Parkville, he has left that section of the country, and will probably take up his residence, for the time, on a farm he owns in Illinois. Mr. Park is the owner of

The Republican adds, that no attempt had

The Grand Know Nothing Council of New

York State brought its labors to a close on

Friday of last week, after a somewhat stormy

ession. The question of a platform is under-

stood to have been left to the decision of the

National Convention of the party, although

strong evidence was given that National Union

sentiments actuated a large majority of the

can of the 9th instant says:

een made to Lynch him

members of the Council.

South under lasting obligations.

slave State, can save either.

burnt in effigy by his neighbors.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

DON'T FORGET That the National Era will be sent to clubs five or more, from the first week in April to the last in December, at the rate of \$1 a copy for each subscriber. Every subscriber is at liberty to constitute himself an agent for raising

WE KEEP IT STANDING.

We keep standing the form of the first nur ber of Facts for the People, so that we may supply subscribers from the start. We wish those who intend to take it, would make haste Why cannot every subscriber who has received a specimen copy, order half a dozen, or more? Can he find anything in that line at once so good and so cheap?

UNDERSTANDS IT .- A friend out in Iowa sending us a club for the Era, says-" After doing all I can for the Era, I will see if I can do anything for Facts for the People."

That is the right way. First, the Era, then

THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE will be issued on the 1st of June

"THE MINISTER'S DINNER PARTY."-We are reminded by a correspondent that the "Minister's Dinner Party," which lately appeared as an original contribution in the Era, was read by him when a boy. A literary friend, who read it before its appearance in our paper, remembered it of old. We had a dim recollection of it, but neglected to mention the fact at the time.

FAUIT MEET TO REPENTANCE .- A subscribe in Livingston county, New York, says: "Having been zealously instrumental in elevating General Pierce to the station he now occupies I am anxious to atone for my error in spreading Facts for the People, so as to mitigate the evil of his exaltation, so far as in my power." This is "bringing forth fruit meet for repent-

TRUTH TECHNICALLY DECLARED,-" Let us," says a subscriber in Ohio, "strive to get Anti-Slavery once more on the main track, and not switch off, for fear of collision-for, freighted with Humanity, we have a right to the road, as all other parties are freight or merchant trains only, and it is their business to clear the track when they hear the whistle of the passenger

CONTRASTS IN CLIMATE.—A subscriber, wr ting from Pekin, Niagara county, New York.

"The ground this morning (May 8th) is cov ered with snow to the depth of three or four inches, and a storm of rain and snow, unusually severe for this season, is still going on.

11th, from the Willamette Valley, in Oregon, lying two or three degrees further north than Pekin, says: "It is a beautiful and healthy country, great

for grazing, can't be beat for wheat, oats, and all kinds of vegetables—cabbage, lettuce, and onions, grow here all winter-and strawberry vines are in bloom while I am writing. Who would freeze in Pekin in May, when he

might eat strawberries and cream in Willamette THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held no public meeting this year, but a business meeting took place in the Society's rooms. Tuesday, the 9th.

The American Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday evening, in the Metropolitan Theatre, the principal speak ers being Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison Theodore Parker, Miss Browne, &c. The range of discussion, as usual, was very compre hensive; the audiences were thronged; and the most severe denunciations of the Union were applauded, Captain Rynders not being on hand to protect the Constitution.

No CHOLERA IN KANSAS.—The suspicion we have expressed in another column, that the rumor of cholera in Kansas was set affoat to check the tide of Eastern emigration, is confirmed, we see, by a communication in the Kansas, now in Baltimore, who does not hesitate to pronounce it utterly false.

" BELL SMITH ABROAD."

J. C. Derby, of New York, has at last issuin a handsome volume, beautifully printed, with spirited illustrations from Paris, the brilliant Letters of "Bell Smith Abroad," which our readers have been entertained with from time to time, within the last two years. We need not say one word to them of their merits. In freshness, piquancy, and delightful episodes, illustrative of foreign life and manners, they by Franklin Pierce? have rarely been equalled.

GOVERNOR GARDNER AND THE CONSERVA-

The National Intelligencer and the Souther Whig and Know Nothing Press seem to have Proclamation in disapprobation of the violence penetrated the character of Governor Gardner. | that has been committed, warning the evil-dis Their praise of his marvellous independence ster himself hardly ever received more high- the laws, with the presence of a few companie the time old John Adams defended, as counsel. the British soldiers. In fact, it is difficult to ray who will hereafter be more honored by posterity, Governor Gardner or Judge Loring. This is precisely the kind of incense offered

to Northern men, great enough to overcomtheir prejudices in favor of Liberty-incens which has turned the heads of many better men than these two worthies, who were never deemed men of mark, till they had done an act peculiarly acceptable to the Slave Interest.

The Independent is the title of a new week! paper at Indiana, Pennsylvania, conducted b lames and J. W. Moorhead, father and so Human Freedom, Education, Temperance, and General Morality, are the objects it seeks mainly to promote. Ability, usefulness, and prosperity, are impressed upon the very appearance of this paper, and our best wishes are with it.

In the Massachusetts Senate, on the 12th. bill was introduced incorporating Donald Mc-Kay, Geo. B. Upton, Enoch Train, B. Hall, and James, M. Beebe, their associates, successor &c., as the Boston and European Steamshi Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has publish ter declining a re-election to Con gress, and expressing his strong opporthe Know Nothings.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng has become on editors of the Protestant Churchman.

THE REMEDY. The conflict continues in Kansas. The pro-

Sopration Decrees

shall be a slave State, and they stand ready to maintain the resolve by force of arms. The election to fill the vacancies announced by Governor Reeder, takes place on the 22d of this month; the Governor will not be there; and the scenes of the 30th April will doubtless be repeated, if necessary. As it is, only one Antilayery man is returned to the Legislature. MARTIN F. CONWAY, formerly of Baltimore Even should all the vacancies be filled with Anti-Slavery men, an event not to be expected, the great majority of the body will be pro-slavery, and we know enough of the unscrupulous character of the Party it represents, to know that the first business will be to oust Mr. Conway; for the claim set up is, that the whole power of deciding on the qualifications of the members, although vested by the act organizing the Territory in the Governor, resides in the

Mr. Conway received majorities in five dis tricts, but there was a small precinct, about 150 niles distant, on the Santa Fe road, containing not more than twenty-two settlers, all Missouri pro-slavery men. The Association that planned the invasion of Kansas, directed an armed band of three hundred imported voters to pass by the ive districts, where the judges of election were known to be impartial men, and to proceed at once to that distinct precinct, where, as all the settlers were pro-slavery, the judges appointed were of the same character. Of course, their votes were admitted, and the returns in conse quence showed an apparent majority against Conway. On examining them, however, the Governor, observing that each voter's name was set down opposite to the candidate voted for, knew at once that the voting had been done viva voce, and not by ballot, as prescribed by law. He accordingly threw out all the votes thus given, and issued his certificate to Mr. Conway, whose competitor intends to contest

The main business of the Legislature will be provide in some way for the recognition of what is called slave property. No doubt, the scheme has been furnished by men skilled in such work, and is already agreed upon. Possibly a decent regard may be paid to appear ances, but the thing to be done is, to assure Slaveholders that they may carry their slaves into the Territory without danger from legal process. The Governor may exercise a qualified veto upon any act of the Legislature, so that the pro-slavery party may yet encounter

some difficulty in passing a pro-slavery measure Meantime, the Propagandists, apprehensive that, after all, however, the steady flow of free-State immigration may sweep away whatever Slavery legislation they may initiate in the Territory, seem determined to establish a Reign of Terror, for the double purpose of ejecting the Anti-Slavery men already in Kansas, and pre venting the ingress of others. It is charged that they are really organized as Know Noth ings, and it is easy to see what facilities for dia bolical acts would be secured by a secret, an rresponsible, oath-bound organization.

On our first page will be found the details of their violent operations. The deposition of the Governor, the demolition of the Parkville ingry, and the ostracism of Preachers of the Church North, are followed up by a bloody affray at Fort Leavenworth, the lynching of Mr. Park, and the threat to sweep every Abolitionist, as the advocate of the free State policy is called, from the Territory of Kan-

sas. The intention is to frighten away immi grants from the East and West, until Missouri shall have had time to establish beyond all doubt or danger the system of Slavery in the Kansas is in fact in a state of siege and, suf

fering from domestic violence. The facts show ing this are notorious. The Slavery men de not pretend to disguise them: their papers is Missouri parade them before the public as evi dence of the prowess and triumph of the Pro-Slavery Party. The President and bis Cabinet are fully apprised of all this; they know perfect ly well that the Nebraska-Kansas Act, empow ering the actual settlers in Kansas to elect their own delegates to Congress, and their own Legis lature, has been grossly violated, and have every reason to believe that the armed invaders who committed this deed stand ready to re peat it-nay, that they are regularly organized, with a view to prevent the actual settlers from exercising the rights and enjoying the privi leges of the Act. What, then, is their duty What has the President done repeatedly, on ev idence being furnished of a design by lawless men to violate our Neutrality Laws, and invade

Cuba? Issued his proclamation, admonish-New York Tribune, from M. T. Conway, of ing the evil disposed, declaring the penalties of the Law, announcing his purpose to visit them upon the heads of the law-breakers. Are the rights of the People of Cuba more sacred than those of the People of Kansas? And what did he do, when indications of popular resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act appeared in Boston? Put the military and naval power of the Uni ted States at the disposal of the Federal Au thorities, to suppress resistance and enforce the Act? Is the Fugitive Slave Act, consecrated by the name of Millard Fillmore, any more sa cred than the Nebraska-Kansas Act, sanctioned

By his oath of office, he is bound to "take care that the law be faithfully executed." How can he, without violation of his constitutional obligation and oath, neglect this duty in the case of the People of Kansas? His prompt posed of the consequences, should it be repeat and ability is most extravagant. Daniel Web. ed, and calling upon all good citizens to uphold flown compliments. Nothing so manly, so of United States soldiers in the Territory to loyal, so heroic, so grand, has been done since protect the settlers in the exercise of their rights. would be sufficient to prevent the bloody conflict which now seems so imminent.

Governor Reeder, we are assured, has r asked for this. He is aware that the President is fully informed of the state of affairs, and prefers, we presume, to leave the decision as to what ought to be done, to his own discretion. He will return to Kansas, taking his family with him, and rely upon such resources for the discharge of his duties as he can command in it in this light, his conduct, although it may the Territory. The President, we learn, ap- fail to satisfy their demands, will appear con proves of what he has done, but we apprehend that while Jefferson Davis shall remain at the head of the War Department, the Governor will the tone of his argument, that it is not so r have to be satisfied with simple approbation. An attempt to enforce the Kansas-Nebraska Act for the security of the actual settlers in eignty, and to the Civilization of the Age Kansas, by the same means which were so as the People of Massachusetts and their readily resorted to in enforcing the Fugitive Legislature regard it. With such opinions, his Slave Act for the benefit of the Slaveholders, would probably be met by stern resistance on Did he concur with the People and the Legisead to a rupture in the Cabinet. Gen. Pierce

this, be lost upon the People of the Free States? appointment of United States Commissioner; Were the President a just man, truly national, that his acceptance of the appointment was not the vassal of a base Sectional Interest, and had he the courage simply to do his duty, the had be the courage simply to do his duty, the had be received the highest commendation from John Quincy Adams, of all men the best or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with fine have resigned it, so as to avoid the advantage or doctrine, and accompanying the text with the day, and accompanying the text with the day, and accompanying the text with the day and accompanying the text with the day and accompanying the text with the day and the day and the day are doctrined and fearful border conflict, now in progress, would ministration of the Fugitive Act, without vioThat is manly, honest, and to the point. The promises of that day have been redeemed notes, some of them instructive, others of not formation of a filibustering expedition organically and the point. be arrested, violence would cease, the People lating a single conscientious scruple. All the crease of rents has been twenty-five, seventy- Stick to it. of Kansse would be able to exercise their rights talk of the Governor, therefore, about the it. five, and even one hundred per cent.

THE CONFLICT IN KANSAS THE CAUSE AND | without molestation, and the question concern- tegrity of the Judge, his conscience, his acting | POLITICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS. | editors have sustained the Know Nothing Oring the character of its institutions would be from convictions of right, &c., is mere flum decided only by themselves. But, the Pro-Sla- mery. Possibly he may believe that the Fugislavery filibusters have resolved that Kansas very Party is bold, reckless, lawless—for it tive Slave Act is wise and humane, and we knows its advantages. With Senator Atchison | would not punish him for his belief; but, beat its head, with the Secretary of War to stand lieving that the act is wrong, unwise, unconbetween it and the Federal Authorities, with stitutional, and inhuman, had we the power, the President in bondage to the Slave Interest, we would not allow a man, holding such a what has it to fear? Judge Loring has a right to his opinion-the

Shall the lesson, we again ask, be lost upon the People? Will they stupidly, wickedly surrender themselves to the domination of any Party which attempts to ignore the Slavery Question, and help install in the Presidentia Chair, in 1856, a man, pledged in any way to the Slave Interest? Will they not rather cast aside all party bands, trample under foot all ordinary That the Governor dissents from the Legisla ions, and place in the Presidency a man true to the Cause of Freedom, and with the ability and courage to maintain its just claims and interests?

This is the only way to decide peacefully the struggle between Freedom and Slavery. The lood, shed in the attempt to enforce the Fugitive Act in Pennsylvania, the humiliation of Boston, twice subjected to Federal bayonets for resistance to that act, the conflict between Federal usurpation and State Sovereignty, in the slave trials of Cincinnati, the piratical conspiracies to seize Cuba, the repeal of the Mis ouri Compromise, and the late violent and bloody doings in Kansas, are the legitimate man who values his reputation or chances for results of the policy of voting for Compromise candidates, as they are styled, for the Presi

of the Slave Power, its unreined diabolism will have free course; no right will be held sacred, no law respected; the country will be agent or instrument of Federal Power, in a in constant danger of bloody local collisions, tending to faction and civil war. Wrest the Federal Administration from its grasp, and make it the exponent and executor of the views and will of the great majority of the American People, whose interest lies in the extension of the blessings of Liberty, and the Reign of Terror will cease-devotion to Slavery will be no longer a passport to honor and office, nor will its advocates venture upon deeds of this is not so extreme in its nature as to insviolence and anarchy.

THE REFUSAL OF GOVERNOR GARDNER TO REMOVE JUDGE LORING

who shall be found aiding or abetting the usurp-Governor Gardner has declined to accede o the request of the Legislature for the remo val of Judge Loring, for reasons stated in a mes for present use. It is founded in the real relasage sent to the House of Representatives, May Government. It implies and guards the Sov-

The first reason is a constitutional one. The ereignty of each within its legitimate bounds power of removing a judge, on address from It is conservative, acting as a check upon the Legislature, is conferred in the proviso to Centralism, and a safeguard of State rights: art. 1, chap. 3d, of the Constitution of the State. and it is general, for, used now against an act in the following words: oppressive on the free States, it may be used

"Provided, nevertheless, that the Governor, with the consent of the Council, may remove them, upon address of both Houses of the Legisslave States.

The power is conferred in unqualified terms. It is not required that the Legislature or Governor should act from any particular reason Had the framers of the Constitution intended to specify the cases in which removal, by ad. It is denied that he was lynched, after the de dress, should be effected, they understood the English language, and would have embodied ported. It seems that the purpose he annountheir intention in words. They did not do so, ced in the card published on our first page, of but conferred the power, without qualification, remaining in Parkville, has been abandoned. to construe them, so as to add to or take from of Kansas, lately held a meeting, at which they their obvious meaning, is to set aside the provision itself. Such construction Governor Gardner is hardy enough to venture upon, for, as in Poor Mr. Toucey! This is worse than being his opinion, the framers of the Constitution could not have purposed to confer this power of removal without limitation, therefore, he interpolates the precise limitation which he thinks ought to restrain it, assuming that the provision is applicable "only to those cases where a judge is incapacitated by the providence of the commanding officer at the Fort refused to

God, and having committed no crime, cannot give him up, and nothing was done. be reached by impeachment "-an assumption has broken out in the western part of Kansas. which substitutes for the Constitution of the and in Kansas city. If this be not a rumor set State the opinion of its Governor. afloat to check the flow of Eastern immigration, But, admitting that he has the power of re moval, ought he to exercise it in the case of the probability is that some cases of the disease

he overland route to California. He cannot consent to set an example of re THE TRUE SPIRIT OF THE SLAVEOCRACY. noving a Judge, on account of a mere differ ence of opinion with the reigning party.

Judge Loring? He answers, No, and for these

No crime is alleged against that functionary tion of the Luminary, at Parkville, Missouri, as an outrage; but the Weston (Missouri) Ar office or out, and no intimation is given that he has not satisfactorily performed his duties gus of April 21st, now before us, assures us as Judge of Probate. that it was the publication of an independent paper there that was the outrage! This same

If the Judge, as is alleged, has done an which, without being "overt crime," renders paper also makes an editorial call for a mass im so obnoxious and objectionable as to make s removal desirable, let the Legislature provide by law hereafter for such cases.

"The first battle in Kansas has been fought, and our friends have gained a victory that fully establishes the fact that Kansas is being settled by men of principle, who are determined to stay the tide of Abolitionism which threatened that Territory, and by their vigilance and bravery have placed Missouri and the whole As to the allegation that "he has shocke e popular sentiment of Massachusetts." the duty of a Judge is, not to conform to such sen timent, but to obey his convictions of right, Suppose, as is charged, he decided erroneou

in the case of Bnrns, his decision was a mis take-does not involve his integrity. In regard to the accusation that he

the extermination of the last vestige of Free Soil and Abolitionism from that Territory, and every harshly and partially in the case, there is conflicting testimony, and he is entitled to the ben efit of a doubt "As to the objection that Judge Loring did not act up to the convictions of the people

Massachusetts, concerning the constitutionality of the law he was led to enforce, regard mus be had to the constitution of the human mind, and the historical succession and position of events touching this enactment." The Governor then proceeds to trace thi

we are speaking, their only reward should be hemp. * * * Destroy their papers; hang their editors; travel not in their Territories; succession and position of events," in relation to the Fugitive Slave Act, for the purpose, if he has any purpose at all, of extenuating the con duct of Judge Loring, and showing that, i recognising the constitutionality of the Act, and administering it, he had the highest, most im posing authorities on his side. Such is the reasoning by which Governor

motion. Let us keep it moving until the last dirty Free Soil sheet in Missouri shall be destroy ed, their editors driven off or hung, and their whole pack of emissaries hunted up, and ship-Gardner attempts to justify his refusal to renove Judge Loring. ed off to their brother, Fred Douglass. As to his constitutional argument, it do MR. GEORGE S. PARK, OF THE PARKVILLE

not deserve the notice already bestowed upon it His argument against the exercise of the ower, admitting that he possesses it, will convince the people of Massachusetts, not of the propriety of his decision, but of the general The press upon which his paper was issued was destroyed by citizens of Platte county, and Mr. ncidence of his views on the Fugitive Slave Act, with those of Judge Loring. Regarding sistent. He believes that the Fugitive Slave Act is constitutional; and, as we infer from slaves, has grown up in Missouri, and acquired wealth, and we should not suppose, from his appearance and character, that he would make himself obnoxious to any class of people." pugnant to justice, to the principles of the Common Law, to Humanity, to State Sover refusal to remove the Judge is not surprising. he part of that Officer, and, if insisted upon, lature in their views of the act, he would find no constitutional pretext for declining to acwas made President by the Slave Interest, and cede to the request of the latter; for he is well whatever his private sentiments, he dares not aware of what in his whole argument he studiously keeps out of sight, that Judge Loring, Shall the lesson, taught by such conduct as as Judge of Probate, is not obliged to hold the

CONNECTICUT.-A synopsis of the message of the Governor of Connecticut is presented on our fourth page. It will be seen that he to a plot for packing the Republican Convention to meet in July, at Columbus, says: recommends submitting to the People of the State an amendment to the Constitution for the extension of the right of suffrage to every Convention free, open, fair, untrammelled by nale citizen of the United States, having resi- any outside associati ded in the State for the time now prescribed by ACTING TOGETHER. —Our friend of the Inde the Constitution, but requiring that every per- pendent (N. H.) Democrat must not misappre son, before being admitted to the rights of an hend our position. With the Know Nothings, elector, shall be able to read any article of the Whigs, Democrats, Neutrals, we would co-ope-Constitution, or any section of the statutes of rate, as individuals. Even now, we are willing the State. As such a provision would apply to see a general Fusion of the People on Antiwhatever may be thought of its policy, it can Know Nothings, as a party, giving the Order nardly be condemned as unjust. No allusion is made to the general question

Nothing Governors in the free States, he ex- ty on the ruins of the old Whig organization. resses disapprobation of the Kansas Nebras-

An open, a resolute course, against any wrong, is the best. Those who believe the Fureenwich the Clerk announced that he had reived notices from a large number of the political preferment within its bounds, will have anything to do with it. Let no man be

> t is understond, the "National" Compromise Nothing Party is now. latform, and its delegates, says the New York

ould seem that Massachusetts and New Hampshire are the only States in which the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings have secured the ascendency in the Order. The following are the resolutions reported to have been adopted by the State Council of the former:

"Resolved. That while the American par Massachusetts fully recognises the right States to regulate their own domestic affairs, we claim, and shall under all circumstances exercise, the right to relieve the Fed eral Government from all connection with, and responsibility for the existence of the sectional institution of Slavery.

"Resolved, That we discountenance all at-

empts to stifle the freedom of discussion and the freedom of action upon all the great moral questions of the age, and will resist any attempt to exclude from our ranks any person, on account of his opinions upon such questions."

The resolutions are quite general, but they lo not indicate the terms on which the Know Nothing party is willing to sustain the National organization. Suppose the National Council take antagonistic ground, what is to be done as effectually against an act oppressive on the

We hear reports of the growing power the "Know Somethings," a section of the original Order. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, they constitute now a majority of the Legislature, and the election of Mr. Slack, a bolting Know Nothing, as Speaker pro tem., is their work.

The refusal of Governor Gardner to remo-Judge Loring has aroused the indignation of this portion of the party, while it has pleased of the Whig press generally. Some give him credit for great independence; some say, that, foreseeing a split in the Order between the Anti-Slavery men and the Hunkers, he is preparing for a union ultimately between the latter and the Whigs; others will have it, that he is desirous of helping the cause in Virginia, and nas an eye to the chances for the next Presi-

Clark, assembled at Fort Leavenworth. A great We see in the newspapers the following reslutions, said, upon what authority we know not, to have been adopted by the New Hampshire State Council of Know Nothings: "Whereas there appear to exist in the minds

of a portion of the community some doubts as to the position of the American party in regard Slavery, and its extension over new Territo ries, therefore,
"Resolved, That the American Organizate have appeared among the emigrants pursuing

as constituted and existing in New Hampshire is not based on one idea alone, but compre hends every principle that will promote the litical welfare of a free people.

"Resolved, That the Declaration of Ind

ndence, the tones and deeds of the founders f this Republic, all indicate that our forefa hers intended that Slavery should be sectional an hour on consecrated ground!

not national—temporary, not permanent.
"Resolved, That as a political party, pledged to regard and watch over the best interests of the whole Union, and to labor for its integrity and perpetuity, we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law, as violations of the spirit of the Constitution, and tending to disunion and the destruction of the free institutions of the country.

Resolved, That we never will, under rcumstances, consent to the admission of Slo very into any portion of the territory embraced in the compact of 1820, and from which it was then excluded by the mutual agreement of both the Northern and Southern States.

Resolved, That any attempt to commit the American party of New Hampshire to the aucement of the interest of Slavery, to igno

it as a political question, or to enjoin silence upon us in regard to its evils and encroach-ments, deserves and shall receive our earnest and unqualified disapprobation." This is about as strong Anti-Slavery ground s the Whigs of Massachusetts took before the year 1848. We shall see whether the Anti-Sla-

ery Know Nothings of New Hampshire see any more successful than they were, in impresting such principles upon a National Organizaa decided majority. GEORGIA.-In the Savannah Republican

fay 7th we find the following:

"It is generally understood that the can party in Georgia assembled in State Covacil at Macon, Wednesday last. It was order at that the following resolution, adopted by Covacil and handed us by the President, should be "Resolved, That Slavery and slave institu-

tions are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not-sectional, but national; that the right to establish them in the organization of State Governments belongs to the native and naturalized citizens; and that Congress has no constitutional power to intervene, by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the Constitution of such State recognises Slavery."

RHODE ISLAND .- The Know Nothings have elected the Mayor of Providence by 821 majority; seven o' the Aldermen, and twenty-one of twenty-eight members of the Council. A corespondent aforms us that the Know Some things have ommenced operations in that State also, and wi soon be, if they are not now, the ascenda .

Оню.—A "Old Whig" inquires of the cdtors of the t eveland (O.) Leader-"Don't you think there s danger of division, if you resest the America | movement?" They reply:

"We must and will have an open, uncontrolled, Republican nomination for Ohio. We make no terms, and will hearken to none, on this point. The Convention which is to meet at Columbus, and to offer to the people of Ohio fit men to represent them, must be of them, and ros them, and oren in action and sentiment all through. Never yet did an American fear the day, and sever will American fear the day, and sever will American fear tion and received the highest commendation

der, in reply to a paragraph in the Era, expressing a hope that that journal would be no party

"We are opposed to the packing of Conven-tions. We would have the transactions of the

equally to native and foreign born, white and Slavery issues, without distinction of party. ored, making no distinction between classes, But, we protest against co-operating with the itself aid and countenance, and securing to it successes which are inevitably to be used for Slavery; but, like the rest of the Know building up another National Pro-Slavery Par-

"Were the dangers to liberty less imminent," would preclade him from co-operating cordially in the support of a "National" Know Nothing for the Presidency.

At a meeting, May 1st, of Council No. 58,

This is just as if the Democrat in 1848 and 1852, had said, "Were the dangers to liberty mbers, asking to be dismissed. Their re- less imminent, we might join our friend of the nest was complied with, and the remaining Era in a crusade against the Whig and Demoembers then voted to give up their charter on cratic Parties; but, as things now stand, we the 8th of May, when the State Council was to feel very much like postponing that diversion. neet. That is the true course for honest men. Ave, and had you done so, you would have NEW JERSEY .- The State Council of the struck no blow at Slavery-for these Parties now Nothings on the 2d of May adopted, as were its bulwark, just as the National Know

Is it possible that so veteran an editor as ou Herald, will go to Philadelphia, prepared to friend, has overlooked the fact that the fifteen ject the Mas schusetts heretics from the party. | State Councils of the South, and the State Coun-MASSACHU, TTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.-It cils of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are pro-slavery, thus securing an absolute majority in the National Convention, while it can hardly be doubted that in Indiana, if not Ohio, they will assume the same character? What has come over our friends, to imagine that a moiety of one hundred and fifty thousand Independent Democratic voters, on entering into a Secret Order, embracing a million of voters, would be able to determine its creed and policy on the Slavery Question?

> DELEGATE FROM OREGON,-One of our subscribers in Oregon writes:

"From present appearances, Joseph Lane late Delegate to Congress from this Territory, will be defeated in the coming election in June. It is the opinion of many, that the Whigs and Know, Nothings will elect their candidate, who will probably be a liberal Whig.

The Rebielv.

WESTWARD Ho! The Voyages and Adventures of Amyas Leigh. By Charles Kingsley, author of Hypatia Alton Locke, &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

Seldom have we been more reluctant to finish he perusal of a book, than when we laid down this record of the glorious old days of "good Queen Bess." There is an intensity of life in the style of Kingsley, that takes captive at once the imagination. You are no longer under the sun of the nineteenth century. You are plunged into the turbulence and turmoil of the heroic age in England-an age whose mighty problems and contests awoke the genius had a parallel. You look through no long vista of ages; you are with Amyas, the tall, overgrown youth, as he first steps forward into the writer's magic ring, with pulses precociously beating for the "battle of life"—no figurative term in those days. You gaze into the noble face of the chivalrous, gentle, pure-souled Francis Leigh, too much the angel for earth. You join in the van that finds the "Brotherhood of the Rose," though you smile the while at the pretty vision of its cynosure, the naive country beauty, Rose Salterne, whose true, enduring passion and terribly-tested principle at last wipes from your memory her little follies

and coquetries. But how shall we speak of the glimpses given into a "World" then indeed "New?" of Margarita, La Guayra, Higuerote, and the "Banks of the Meta?" What those grand old South American forests may be, in reality, we know not; what they have been to the imagination of Kingsley, we never can forget. To read a chapter of these descriptions is like spending

The "daughter of the Sun," Spanish-born and forest-bred-wild, resolute, passionate Ayacanora-in her transition from the savage to the civilized state, gives us a fresh and brilliant phase of woman's nature. We feel that she is the only mate for the Herculean Amyas, whose bigotry, national prejudices, and terrible oaths of vengeance, so long fight down the impulses of his really noble heart.

The concluding chapters may well move the heart of even the strongest man. When the hero-his sword flung into the sea; his prejudice, vengeance, and hatred, stricken down forever-stands forth a man, we feel how infinitely above all brute force and savage enthusiasm is one word from the "still, small voice" Heaven has implanted in the soul.

Every page of this historical novel is instructive as well as fascinating. The very atmosphere of antiquity broods over it. Those who are tired of the many commonplaces of our widelyspread literature, will find refreshment and in spiration in "Amyas Leigh."

AN INAUGURAL ADDRESS, delivered 11th July, 1855, by M. B. Anderson, President of the University of Rochester

The point made by President Anderson this address is, that the true aim of liberal education is the development of all the faculties of our nature, in perfect harmony with that great system of moral means and appliances in whose facts and principles our civil and social order is embedded, involving that free and generous success in science and letters necessary to the best conduct of life, in society, and in the State.

The popular idea, or rather the idea sought to be made popular, that a liberal education is not requisite for success in life, and that men do best to devote themselves to the study of specific branches, to which they are to devote their lives, is met by President Anderson with objections and arguments hard to be over-

In the language of the celebrated Docto Whewell, "the development of individual tastes and propensities is not the education of man's humanity, but the indulgence of his individual-

The University of Rochester has within few years taken its place in the front rank of our Institutions of Learning. The faculty is large, and well appointed, and liberally provided for. The city of Rochester is beautifully situated in the most healthful section of the Empire State.

qualified to judge of men in such matters. or doctrine, and accompanying the text with The Portage county (O.) Democrat, whose son's reputation and ever-increasing influence. writers do not more frequently cultivate the der Echenique.

Such men constitute the true wealth of our art of condensing. Too many of them car-

Reason. By Joseph T. Cooper, Pastor of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Second Gray & Ballantyne. One vol., pp. 364

The book is written to show the evils result og from this secret order of our countrymen. and the point made, which seems to be the one of weight, and must be so, if true, is, that it surps the place of the Church of Christ, Of this we see no satisfactory proofs in anything have throbbed with hers in the "Wide, Wide, we have seen in the Order as it exists. It is World." We have here the second volume mong the events of this century, that a Secret her "Book-Shelf," as fresh, dewy, and unpro Society, whose name is already a myth, has ecome the largest society in existence; not even " Know Nothings" can compare with the grown their wonth sufficiently to "despise child Lodges of Odd-Fellowship for number and ish stories," it will not commend itself. P. nemberships. The Church of Jesus Christ is, we prophecy for the brusque ways and naire after all, the best of all associations to do good, sayings of "Sybil" and "Chryssa" a wide pop and of all other societies in existence, we prefer ularity, among more than denizens of the no that; and for ourselves, we are confident that serv like themselves. a good Christian is "the highest style of Man." Nor does the open daylight of the Master's eachings, his world-embracing sympathy, fail to command our deepest reverence.

SHTON COTTAGE; or, The True Faith. New York: Car ter & Brothers. For sale by Grav & Ballantyae, Was

ington. One vol., illustrated. A pious tale, beautifully illustrated.

ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. For 1855. Edited by Da Gray & Ballantyne, Washington. One vol., pp. 394. This work has now become a standard pub cation, and the series are valuable contributions to every library. The amount of labor and research which it has cost, cannot well be

estimated. We have here in this one volume the most important discoveries and improve ments in all the various sciences and useful rts, made in all the world for 1854, reported n the various publications of societies devoted o science, in this and other lands. This volume has a very excellent likeness of ieutenant Maury, of the National Observatory

of this city, who has laid commercial men of all countries under obligation to his contribuions to science. THE WORDS OF JESUS. One vol., pp. 131. THE MIND O

JESUS. One vol., pp. 132. By the author of "Morning and Night Watches." New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Wash These works are full of pious thoughts, grace

fully expressed, and are well worthy of the popularity they have already attained. VISDOM, WIT, AND WHIMS, OF DISTINGUISHED ANCIENT PHI LOSOPHERS. By Joseph Banvard, A. M. New York: Sheldon, Lamfort, & Blakeman. For sale by Taylo

& Maury and Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, On-

We have had this book on our table for some months, every day reading it with pleasure and found to go back to search amid dusty and profit far exceeding any other book which it worm-eaten records, for details illustrative of has been our lot to meet with for many a day. the vast mine of history, with all its hidden It is full of riches-the biographies of the great stores of wealth, from the first to the eleventh minds of all ancient times, their brightest savngs, their choicest wit, and their various eccenricities, are all here, culled out of a library of ancient authors. In the price, there is no book dotes that fill up her pages; a treasure, doubt which has been printed of late which will so well repay the money back to the purchaser who shall transfer these pages to his brain.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By Dr. Charle

fact that it has passed through seven editions in the German, each time having received the careful revision of its author. The present translation, by Professor Blumenthal, of Dickinson College, and Rev. Conway P. Wing, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is from the seventh German edition.

In the form of a large octavo of over 700 pages, it presents the great drama of the Hisory of the Christian Church, free from those partisan comments and cumbrous details which ender ecclesiastical history so unattractive to the general reader. It will serve alike as a manual for the scholar, and a compendium for popular use. The translators, whose judgment is entitled to great respect, remark, that the work " is not merely a history of the hierarchy, of the nobility, or of great men, but of the Church. His descriptions therefore embrace especially traits of common life, the progress of the arts, and indications of advancement in social freedom."

THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS. By Charles Linton; with an Introduction and Appendix, by Nathaziel P. Tall-madge. Published by the Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge, New York.

It is an illustration of the spirit of the age and the genius of this country, to see an Ex-Governor, an Ex-Senator, and Ex-Politician enerally, changing his whole life, and devoting imself to the cultivation of the science of the invisible and the Spiritual. Mr. Tallmadge clearly is a believer in the new science, so called, and a zealous apostle of it. He informs us that this volume, a large octavo of 536 pages, is the work of Charles Linton, a young man of good natural capacity, but limited education. A native of Bucks county, Pennsylvaia, he obtained such information as could be furnished in the earlier common schools of his district, and never had an opportunity of going peyond the common branches of education. At sixteen, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and continued in that calling till he was tweny-two. He then became clerk in a dry goods store, Philadelphia, subsequently book-keeper in another concern, and, while thus employed, became what is called a "writing medium." A year ago he was directed to quit writing in a desultory style, and to give his attention to work which would be dictated to him through spiritual influence. He procured, accordingly thick, bound blank volume, of the largest sized letter-sheet, commenced writing, and the

present volume is the result. Such is Mr. Tallmadge's account of adds, that the chirography is beautiful, entirely unlike his ordinary handwriting; that there are 430 pages in the volume, and not a word of importance in the volume erased or interlined throughout; that a large portion of it was written in his presence, and from five to ten pages written a day. All these circumstances being duly vouched

t must be admitted that the work is a very curious one. Glancing here and there at its con tents, and remembering the age, ordinary abil ities, limited education and opportunities of the writer, we cannot but marvel at the char acter of the style and sentiments. Still, we ee nothing in it bearing the marks of inspira tion-nothing strikingly original, but many just sentiments, not unfrequently expressed with grace and beauty.

AFRAGA; a Norwegian and Lapland Tale. From th German of Theodore Mugge. By Edward Joy Morris
Philadelphia: Lindsey & Blakiston. For sale by
Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.
This work has already received an extended

and cordial notice in our columns. We see i has reached a fifth edition.

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, from the Creation of the Worl to the Incarnation of Jesus Christ. By John Fleet wood, D. D. New York: Robert Carter & Co. Fo

This is not so much a history as a paraphras of the Bible. The author relates, in his own lan uage, a narrative with which we are already

into the book, which requires conciseness, the style of the pulpit, which tolerates amplifica

ELLEN MONTGOMERY'S BOOK-SHELF. By the author of MR. RUTHERPORD'S CHILDREN. Second volume. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co. For sale by Taylor

Dear "Ellen Montgomery," much berate though she has been by critics, both American and English, still speaks to all the hearts which tending, as a cluster of strawberries in the gran of a spring morning. To those who have on

RACHEL KELL. By the author of "Scenes and Character in College," &c. New York: M. W. Dodd & Co. F. sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington.

Half a century ago, it was the task of a stor writer to collect within the compass of his r ges the most marvellous, thrilling, heroic dents, that ever had being in reality or in in agination. The more improbable were his con pinations, the more highly was public curiosi stimulated, and the more brilliant was his su ess. A powerful reaction from this high-flow style of writing has thrown the novelists of th present age upon common life, its gentle joy its fleeting sorrows, its natural and every-day occurrences, for many of their most powerfull wrought themes. This is well. But when step beyond this is taken, and a writer, without originality of conception, nicety of observation or appreciation of human nature, descends int the commonplaces of life, and undertakes to present us with a mawkish dilution of its every day flow, we turn from it in disgust. It is marvel to us how the patience of the author held out through three hundred pages of such a work as Rachel Kell.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, before the North Conquest. By Mrs. Matthew Hall. Philadelphio Blanchard & Lea. For sale by Franck Taylor, Wa-

Miss Agnes Strickland, through her perse vering researches and communicative pen, has long since made us familiar with the Queens regent and consort of the British throne, from the date of the Norman Conquest. But of the predecessors, the lively Briton and fair-haired Saxon Queens, we have had hitherto only shad owv and contradictory legends. In the words of the introduction, "no one has before been century." In this untrodden and dimly-lighted path,

Mrs. Hall has gleaned the statistics and anec

less, to the antiquarian, though rather too dry at times, for the taste of the general reader Yet all will note with interest the names and records of Boadicea the Brave; of Helena, the mother and co-worker of Constantine; of Ber Huse, Professor of Theology in the University at Jena.

New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor &

British Isles; of Judith, the stepmother and Good, the idol of Saxon generations success ing. Woman lacked neither her share of the labors nor of the honors of those stirring "old times." She seems to have been more near the acknowledged equal of her voke-fellow man than in the ages succeeding the Conquest; share ing his battles and banquets, and eating ever "from the same trencher with her lord, at grand entertainments." Many curious bits of inform ation about old fashions and customs may be found in this work. It will repay the scholar

> EXNERS: or. The Rear Guard of the Grand Army. B the Author of "The Heir of Redelyth" " Hearts-ass. &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R.

Farnham, Washington.

Ever since the "Heir of Redclyffe" found its way to the sympathies of thousands, public interest has immediately fastened upon an production of the same pen. Miss Yonge, as we learn from the English Reviews, is the mistress of this graphic and delight-giving pen "Heartsease," the immediate successor of he first work, disappointed us. It was a sample from the same vein of quiet domestic English life, which its predecessor had so beautifully shown forth; and, like any "second-best" a ticle, unsatisfactory.

But this story of two helpless children deserted by their relatives amid famine and snows, and almost miraculously preserved through the fatal retreat of Napoleon's arm from Moscow, touches a chord untried before by the author. At this moment, when the eye of Europe and America are fixed upon the scenes passing in the Crimea, this narrative of like miseries and anxieties is especially appropriate and thrilling. The writer, like a true born Englishwoman, evidently shares little in Mr. Abbott's enthusiastic admiration of Boua parte and all his actions. Yet her prejudices are never offensively brought forward. Ken neth, the young hero, is led through a series temptations best calculated to stir the ambition and shake the principles of an impulsive boy but comes out of the fiery furnace of trial, like Daniel of old, unshaken and unharmed. thousand little heart-springs well up in unlook ed-for places, among the pages of this and its sister works.

"Kenneth" should be read by every boy and girl old enough to comprehend true nobility o soul; and by every one else who does not con sider "a love story" a sine qua non to the at tractiveness of a novel.

PROGRESS AND PREJUDICE. By Mrs. Gore. New York Dewitt & Davenport. For sale by Franck Tayle Washington.
The name of this author has been so long

before the public as to need no introduction. Her novels are sure to be read, and as sure to be criticised. The volume in hand is an agree able, chatty companion for an after-dinner lounge, containing no incidents nor developments of character stirring enough to hinder

For the National Era. TO ELLA. ON HER SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY BY WILLIAM S. THAYER.

It was a fair and bright spring day That whitened to the touch of May. Were thronged with murmuring b

Refere the manaion old and brown The green slopes flashed with swelling till Away; the broad, blue heavens shut dow On Catskill's misty hills

Two years ago, in such a scene. When first I saw you, Ella, stand Why was it that your face und muer So thoughtfully I scanned?

Because 'round you a kindred grace

To that of earth and sky was thrown; And youthful Nature saw her face Reflected in your own. Two springs on that scene since have shined Two springs on you their gifts have flung; And, oh! may many more still find

It is said that the State Department has in-

in the ripening maturity of President Ander- much value. It is to be regretted that pious zing in New York, to proceed against Peru un